



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.  
FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1903.

**Judicious Advertising.**  
Creates many a new business.  
Enlarges many an old business.  
Reveals many a lost business.  
Saves many a failing business.  
Preserves many a large business.  
Secures success in any business.

**Exactly So.**  
"The constant drop of water  
Wears away the hardest stone;  
The constant gnaw of Tower  
Masticates the toughest bone;  
The constant cooling lover  
Carries off the blushing maid;  
And the constant advertiser  
Is the one who gets the trade."

**NEWS AND COMMENT.**

There are three important times in a man's life, when he is born, when he marries and when he dies. But even then his personal importance is overshadowed by the curiosity to know whether he is a boy or girl, what the bride wore and how much he left in his will.

There are now forty-four States in the American Union, with a strong probability that the number will be increased to forty-eight before another year rolls by. Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma are seeking admission with every prospect of having their request granted.

The Washington correspondent of the *Albany Gazette* says:

Representative Tucker, of Virginia, who has been elected to the Senate, and is satisfied the resolution which has passed the House to amend the Constitution so as to elect U. S. Senators by the direct vote of the people, will pass that body also.

Judge William Lindsay, of Kentucky, who is to succeed Mr. Carlisle in the United States Senate is a native of Rockbridge county. He was born and raised at Albion Mills, in that county, and was a son of Andrew Lindsay. His mother was a daughter of James Davidson, at one time high sheriff of the county. He read law under Governor Letcher, and before the war settled in Kentucky. He has now a large circle of relations in Rockbridge county.

Col. Charles G. Eddy, vice-president and traffic manager of the Norfolk and Western railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst., to accept the same position on the Reading railroad, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

It is stated that Mr. Eddy is to receive \$20,000 a year as second vice-president of the Reading Railroad. His salary as vice-president of the Norfolk and Western Road was \$10,000.

Nearly all the office-holders under Mr. Cleveland's former administration, from Cabinet ministers down, are applicants for re-appointment. If there is anything Mr. Cleveland and his special advisers desire, it is the office seeking propensity of the Democratic "politicians." They think this spirit should be rebuked, and that the best way to do it is to have themselves re-appointed. According to their notion, the offices belong to the saints, and they are the saints—*Alexandria Sun*.

Mrs. W. S. Baile, lady assistant of the Virginia Board of Managers of the World's Fair, is just back from New York, where she succeeded in raising a considerable amount of money. She expects to secure more. She is arranging for a reception of Virginia authors to be held in Richmond in the course of a few weeks. It is expected that a large number of Virginia writers will be present. Several authors from neighboring States are also expected to be here. Some of the most popular writers will read selections from their works.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Negroes and whites are allowed to intermarry in twenty-three States and Territories. In all Northern States but one—Louisiana. They are as follows: Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In all the other States such marriages are absolutely void.

A bill has just been passed by the Alabama house of delegates prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in that state and their use in public places. Unless we are greatly mistaken, such a bill was passed a few years ago, by one or both of the branches of the general assembly of Virginia, but if it became a law it is a dead letter, for the sale of the "little death" is absolutely unrestricted. The principal objection to the cigarette, upon other than purely sanitary grounds, is found in its sale to minors. There is no calculating the number of early graves it has filled. As for its use by adults, the peril they run is told every now and then in some despatch that tells of somebody driven to insanity by excessive indulgence in cigarette smoking. It may not stay its tide of thousands like the "little brown jug" when used in moderation, but its victims are many and they will increase unless some check is placed upon the sale of it.—*Petersburg Index Appeal*.

An effort is being made by the ladies, memorial associations and the Confederate veteran camps of Richmond to erect in that city a monument to the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States.

It is designed that the monument shall speak for each State of the Confederacy, of its sacred love and reverence for the dead, the name of each State given on the stones forming the majestic column upon which will stand the stalwart figure of the Confederate private; and in the museum, where one may learn the true story of that dire struggle, and imbibe the spirit of that self-sacrifice which gladly gave its all at the call of duty, it is intended to assign a room to each State (bearing its name), in which shall be placed the sacred relics of the glorious past; and that it shall also be represented on the Board of Managers by a lady regent from that State.

**Convicts and the Roads.**

The Supervisors of Campbell county have started out in the right direction. The action of the Board, which was noticed in the *Advance* Monday, will commend itself to the judgment of all who have given much thought to the subject.

The road question is one which comes home to every citizen, whether he lives in the city or the country. The man who can devise a feasible plan for the improvement of our highways will be a public benefactor.

The utilization of convict labor on the country roads is a long step forward. The forty convicts which Campbell will secure on the first of March, with proper management, will do more towards bettering the country roads than all the labor now wasted upon them.

The old system of making and maintaining roads by the labor of citizens living along the line has proved to be a miserable failure. It has been tried long enough and should now be abandoned for some plan more in accord with the progressive spirit of the age.

In considering this question, one thing should not be forgotten. The farmers owning lands abutting on the road are not the only parties interested, and they should not be expected to bear all the expense of improvement. All classes of our citizens whatever be their occupation, whether their residence be in the city or in the country, are vitally concerned in the transportation question. In this age of the world and in the present state of development no country can prosper without good roads, and cities cannot thrive in a languishing country. This conclusion follows: The State must take hold of the work. It is too big a thing for local communities to cope with. There must be co-operation to accomplish the best results.

It is not intended to discuss the subject just now in all its bearings, but simply to indicate our gratification that Campbell county is leading off in a manner which promises the best result.

Whatever general system may be adopted, one part of it must unquestionably be the employment of able-bodied convicts as road-laborers. They will interfere with no established industry. They will be in the way of no free laborers, for none of them are anxious to work the roads.

The convicts themselves will be better off working in the open air than they would be shut up in close quarters. There can be no objection on the score of humanity to this form of labor.

The experiment of Campbell county will be watched with interest, and it is hoped that the success of the experiment will encourage other counties to follow her example.—*Lynchburg Advance*.

**Mrs. Whitney is Dead.**

THE EX-Secretary's WIFE SUCCEEDS TO HEART DISEASE.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has been ill for a long time with heart trouble, died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning at her home, Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, New York city.

Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney was the youngest daughter of Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, recently United States Senator from Ohio. Twenty years ago she married Mr. Whitney, then a young lawyer of New York city. Mrs. Whitney was the mother of five children, four of whom are living.

She was a woman of rare attainments and a devoted student of the sciences and languages. While still a very young girl she passed a year in Europe, and sent her father letters which covered many topics. Mr. Payne thought these worthy of publication, and they were issued in book form without her knowledge. Since her marriage she had taken a high place in social, literary and art circles in New York and Washington.

Mrs. Whitney had twice suffered from the trouble which caused her death. On each of these occasions she was said to have had palpitation of the heart, and gave fears for her recovery were entertained at the first attack. In view of her restoration to health, however, it was hoped that she would get over the last attack, and that feeling was entertained until the last hour.

His Will in a Love Letter.

William Collins, of Lewis county, W. Va., died a day or two since leaving property worth several thousand dollars. Collins had been paying attention to Miss Minnie Collins (not a relative), and that young lady now claims his property, and produces a letter written by the deceased, which she considers a valid will, and by which she will probably get it.

In the letter the following sentence occurs: "I now state what I told you before: If I leave this world before we are married, and we are still corresponding, I will leave you my all after my expenses are paid."

The letter was undoubtedly written by the deceased, and only a few days before his death.

**A Card From Mrs. Blaine.**

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The following statement is published by request: "417 Madison Place, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1903.—The public advertisement of many biographies of James G. Blaine, pretending to be 'authentic and authoritative,' compel me to state that no biography or life of the works of Mr. Blaine is authorized by myself or any of Mr. Blaine's family; that no manuscript by Mr. Blaine, or any private letter or paper of Mr. Blaine, has been given out to any one for publication, or any material for biography should be prepared by competent authors it will be authenticated and authorized by myself."

**Mr. Tucker Turned Down.**

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Hon John Randolph Tucker will not be Mr. Cleveland's Attorney General. The President-elect, it is stated on excellent authority, recently told a distinguished Virginian that he could not see his way clear to give Virginia a place in the Cabinet. From the same source it is learned that Hon. John Goode will be made Solicitor General.

Singularly Reunited.

David Murray, a divorced man of Hopelands, Ohio, recently became engaged to marry a young woman of near Charleston, W. Va., through correspondence started by a matrimonial paper. When he met his intended he discovered that the girl was his own daughter, whom he had not seen since her infancy. She had taken the name of a family who adopted her.

**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

[Written and compiled for the *HERALD*.]  
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1903.—The President has heard the official proposition made by the commissioners from the provisional government of Hawaii for the annexation of that country to the United States, and is now, with his usual thoroughness and care, studying the question in all its bearings, in order to make up his mind whether he will take any steps towards annexation, make any recommendations to Congress, or leave the whole matter for the incoming administration and Congress. Before the commissioners arrived it was thought probable, indeed it was informally agreed, that a treaty by which the United States took the Hawaiian government of Hawaii under its protection would be about the proper thing for the present, leaving annexation to follow, as it unquestionably would have done in a few years. But when the ultimatum of the commissioners—annexation or nothing—was received the situation was changed. The President and all of his Cabinet are favorable to annexation, but as it would have to be preceded by Congressional legislation, and the life of the present administration and Congress is so nearly spent it may be deemed advisable by the administration not to begin what would probably have to be ended by the new Congress and administration. A decision will probably be reached in a few days. The Hawaiian flag—red, white and blue stripes, with a red cross in the center—is flying from the top of the hotel at which the Hawaiian commissioners are quartered. There is nothing foreign-looking about the members of this foreign mission.

A determined effort is being made to secure some silver legislation on a compromise basis before the session closes. Dan Lamon and Don Dickinson are here in the interest of the silver men several propositions for a compromise, all of them involving a suspension of the purchase of silver by the government. They say that if their efforts are not successful an extra session of Congress will certainly be called.

The bill authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 in the preparation of an exhibit for the World's Fair, showing the progress of the colored race since 1863, has been favorably reported to the House, and the favorable manner in which it is spoken of by members indicates that it may pass, but, owing to the crowded condition of the calendar, action on no measure is certain.

Probably no single action of the President during his entire term has been more talked about than the nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, an able jurist, but an uncompromising democrat, to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court. The President had stated to a number of gentlemen his intention to nominate a republican, and such was his intention until the day before he nominated Judge Jackson, and the cause of his change of mind was a notification he received to the effect that twelve republicans would vote with the democrats against the confirmation of any republican he might nominate. The reason given by most of these republicans was that an attempt to force the confirmation of a republican would result in either tying up the Senate for the rest of the session, or the adoption of a cloture rule, and that they would not take any chances of either. Contrary to precedent Judge Jackson's nomination has been referred to a committee. It has been customary to confirm the nomination of ex-Senators without referring them to committees.—*Judge Jackson* although a democrat is a believer in the doctrine of states rights. Democratic Senators say privately that his confirmation depends upon Mr. Cleveland's wishes.

The House while sitting as a committee of the whole adopted a very sensible amendment to an Appropriation bill, giving the owners of American quarries a chance to compete with foreigners in furnishing the marble for the new Congressional library building, but when the assembly met to vote on the bill, the amendment was rejected by a party vote.

Sec. Foster's report on the condition of the Treasury, and his estimates of receipts and expenditures for this and the next fiscal year has put an end to the talk about a bankrupt Treasury, which has been more or less prevalent among democrats ever since Congress met.

The amount of mutilated currency now being presented to the Treasury for redemption averages \$1,000,000 a day, being much larger than for many years. It is believed that this is largely caused by the success of the carrying of the germs of contagious disease in old paper money.

The attempt to make the Panama Canal investigation a star-chamber affair is not well received. The people want to know the whole truth in regard to this business and it is injurious to anybody's reputation so much the worse for them.

**Virginia Salt.**

AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING UNDER-TAKING IN THE OLD DOMINION.

The "Roanoke (Va.) Times" furnishes the following details of important new development at Norfolk, Va., near the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, between Roanoke and Bristol. A company has been formed, backed by unlimited capital, to develop the inexhaustible salt deposits at that point. It will spend \$1,000,000 in erecting the second largest soda ash and bleach plant in the United States. Its product when in full operation will be 50,000 tons of soda ash and bleach per annum. The company will be known as the Mathieson Alkali Works, named after the general superintendent, a Scotchman, who will come from a large soda ash works in England to take charge of the plant. The property purchased at Appomattox Courthouse, in which were stored the papers surrendered by the Army of Northern Virginia by General R. E. Lee to General U. S. Grant. A few days ago the final payment on the property (with the exception of a small sum) was made, and the purchasers have contracted with a Lynchburg man to tear down the building and remove it to Washington, where it will be reconstructed and used as a museum and repository of relics of the civil war.—*Roanoke Record*.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**Supreme Court Justice.**

MR. HARRISON NOMINATES JUDGE JACKSON OF TENNESSEE, A DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President today nominated Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of L. Q. C. Lamar, deceased.

Inquiry about the Capitol shows that the appointment is considered from a judicial and not a political view, as a splendid one. About the Supreme Court it is said that President Harrison has shown more a great deal of judgment in his selection of a man for a place on the bench of the highest tribunal in the land.

The appointment was a great surprise to the Tennessee delegation in the House. The two Republican members felt sure of the reelection of a Democrat and a State rights man, but when asked as to Mr. Jackson's personal fitness conceded that he could not be desired. The selection was politically no more pleasing to some of the Democratic Representatives, who recall the fact that Judge Jackson was a leader of the "Up South Democrats of Tennessee," an element which made a warm but unsuccessful fight within the party in favor of the payment of the State debt dollar for dollar, substantially as demanded by the bondholders. These men said, however, that the new Justice was strong, clean and able.

**Judge Jackson's Career.**

Howell Edmunds Jackson is an ex-Senator and at present Judge of the United States Court for the district embracing Tennessee. He is a native and lifelong Tennessean, having been born at Paris April 8, 1832, being therefore 61 years of age.

His parents early moved to Jackson, Tenn., and he lived there for many years. He was graduated from East Tennessee College in 1858 and afterward spent two years at the University of Virginia. In 1860 he was graduated from Lebanon Law School and immediately began the practice of law in Jackson, removing to Memphis three years later. He served on the Supreme bench of his State twice by appointment.

He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1880 on the State Credit platform, and was very soon afterward elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, serving from March 4, 1881, until March 3, 1887. President Cleveland then appointed him a District Judge. The United States Supreme Court now stands Republicans 4, Democrats 3.

**Comments of the Press.**

New York Press, Rep.: The nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson of the United States Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench occasioned by the death of Justice Lamar, is one that defies criticism from the stand-point of broad public policy. Although a Democrat, Judge Jackson is known to be a man of sound and conservative views, a man who undoubtedly is trusted to decide grave constitutional questions without partisan bias. He is an able jurist, of irreproachable character, and, since his elevation to the Federal Circuit Court in 1887, has won the confidence and respect of all parties and classes. The selection of Judge Jackson, living as he does in a State contiguous to the home of the late Justice Lamar, is eminently proper, geographically considered. The Senate should ratify the President's selection without opposition or delay.

Richmond Star, Dem.: President Harrison has appointed a Democrat to the Supreme Bench, vice Justice Lamar, deceased. This is an agreeable surprise to the people of the South and the President is highly commended for it.

Baltimore News, Dem.: President Harrison has marked the closing day of his administration with an act characterized alike for its grace and judgment. The appointment of Judge Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee, a Democrat, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States caused by the death of Justice Lamar, will not only rectify the imbalance of the people on account of the appointment of ex-Senators to the position, but the consideration shown by the President for the incoming administration will win for him the respect and honor of both political parties.

New York Herald, Ind.: In naming a Southern Democrat to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Justice Lamar, President Harrison has risen above partisan politics to the level of a patriot and a statesman.

The better sentiment of the country has been that the South is justly entitled to representation on the Supreme Bench, and there has been a strong feeling that the filling of a vacancy occurring so near the close of the Republican Administration should be left to the incoming Democratic President.

Mr. Cleveland could not have made a nomination more creditable to the Democratic party or to the country than President Harrison has made in the selection of Judge Howell E. Jackson, whose high judicial qualifications for the place are universally conceded.

Partisan politicians may not like the nomination, but it is one which reflects favorably upon President Harrison and will command the approval of the country. Stanton Daily News, Dem.: Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, whom President Harrison on Thursday nominated for associate justice of the United States supreme court, is a Simon-pure Democrat and was at the time of his appointment Judge of the sixth judicial circuit, embracing the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. It is universally conceded that so far as fitness is concerned the appointment is an excellent one.

**The Surrender House.**

On the 10th of January, 1901, the "Appomattox Surrender House and War Museum Company" purchased the old Ragland mansion at Appomattox Courthouse, in which were stored the papers surrendered by the Army of Northern Virginia by General R. E. Lee to General U. S. Grant. A few days ago the final payment on the property (with the exception of a small sum) was made, and the purchasers have contracted with a Lynchburg man to tear down the building and remove it to Washington, where it will be reconstructed and used as a museum and repository of relics of the civil war.—*Roanoke Record*.

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**Burnt at the Stake.**

A dispatch from Paris, Texas, says: "A mob of angry men and women, numbering thousands, wreaked the most frightful vengeance of Lynch law on Wednesday of last week, upon Henry Smith, a burly colored man, who assaulted and cruelly murdered Little four-year-old Myrtle Vance on Thursday of the week before. They took the prisoner from the guards, dragged him by a rope about his neck to the scene of his crime, subjected him to every conceivable torture, and burned the pitiable wretch at the stake."

All the morning trains had brought people by the hundreds to the city, white and colored alike, to await the arrival of the guards who were bringing the prisoner back from Texas, where he had been captured. The country for miles around had become wildly excited over the atrocious crime and the hunt for the murderer.

When the news came Tuesday night that he had been caught and identified by members of the Paris searching party the people seemed crazy with joy and thirst for his life. By trains and wagons, on horse and afoot, people poured into the city. The mayor ordered the liquor stores closed, nearly mobs dispersed and schools dismissed. Plans for the lynching were systematic and business like.

Smith had on Thursday picked up the little girl near her father's (Policeman Henry Vance) house, and, carrying her with candy, carried her through the central portion of the city to Gibson's pasture. Several people questioned him, but to each he said he was carrying her to a doctor. At the pasture, after assaulting the poor child, he took one little leg in each hand and literally tore her in twain.

Then covering the body with leaves and brush, he lay down and slept easily beside his victim throughout the night. He went home, got breakfast and disappeared. That day a mass meeting was called at the court house, and search parties were sent out to find the child. The mangled body was found, and the whole town joined in pursuit of the one who had murdered her.

He was caught on Tuesday at Clark, on the Arkansas and Texas Railroad, twenty miles north of Hope. He denied the crime, but blood stains were on his clothing, and later he confessed. Next morning he was brought to Texas, where 5,000 people had gathered eager to get at him. The Paris searching party begged that he be not molested. The news traveled fast. Everywhere along the line as the train bore its way to Paris mobbed crowds gathered to gaze upon him.

At the depot at Paris were 10,000 people. The deputy sheriff put up a show of pistols, but was brushed aside and a rush made for the car. A rope was thrown about Smith's neck and he was dragged from the car. He was taken to a rude float and borne through the city streets that the people might gaze on him.

At the open prairie, 300 yards from the Texas and Pacific depot, the scaffold waited him. It was six feet square and ten feet high and well within the sight of all. There for fifty minutes the maddened mob tortured him with a diabolo, cunning that savages only are supposed to show. Red-hot irons were thrust from every side into his body. His shrieks added vigor to his procreant.

First the hot irons branded his feet and then by each they crept up to his face. The man was unconscious when at last a keroseene was poured over him and cottonseed hulls placed beneath him. A torch set the pyre on fire and all was quickly consumed. Curiosity-seekers have carried away all that was left, even to the ashes.

Smith, some say, committed the crime to revenge himself on Vance, who had arrested him once when drunk and chained him. Vance is prostrated with grief and his wife is dangerously ill with the shock.

**The Richlands Lynching.**

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT LEADING TO THE SYNDROME.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 2.—The reported lynching of Jerry Brown, Spencer Branch, John H. Johnson and Samuel McDonald, all colored, at Richlands, is confirmed by passengers on the Norfolk and Western from the southwest today. Alexander A. Ratcliff and Benjamin Shortridge, paid by honest farmers, from Buchanan county, brought a load of produce to Richlands and disposed of it Tuesday. They inquired freely at the saloons and displayed considerable money in sight of the negroes, who determined to obtain possession of it, and while the white men were passing through a railroad cut in the western part of the town, en route to their lodging place, attacked them, Ratcliff and Shortridge were fearfully beaten and killed. Jerry Brown was first arrested and made a confession. At midnight Tuesday he was taken from the lockup and hung to a tree. A vigilance committee hastily organized boarded a train at Cedar Bluff in search of Ratcliff and Shortridge, three of the four men Brown said were implicated with him. The officers in charge of the three men were overpowered quickly and the negroes were hung on the same tree Brown was hung, and while some negroes were preparing his body for burial. The whole country is aroused. Johnson in his confession said that he aided in killing Jerry Brown at Richlands several years ago. His report of the murder, and his own confession, has intensified the indignation against lawless characters in that section.

**TWO MORE LYNCHED.**

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 3.—H. C. Kuylen, a plowman, who has been doing some work at Richlands, Tazewell county, returned to the city today and confirmed the report of the lynching of Jerry Brown, John Johnson, Spencer Branch and Samuel McDonald, all colored, at that place for assaulting and robbing A. Ratcliff and Benjamin Shortridge, Buchanan county farmers, on Monday night. Sam Brown and another negro whose name has not been ascertained, but implicated in the crime by the confession of the four men who were hanged, were taken from the guards at Cedar Bluff, some distance from Richlands, and hanged on the same tree, after being allowed a few minutes for prayer. They also confessed.

A large posse is scouring the country for two white men also concerned in the murder of Joe Hunt, at Doran, three miles west of Richlands, eighteen months ago, for which one of the negroes was hung, and if caught they will probably share the fate of the others. The parties engaged in these summary executions were quiet and orderly in their manner, but firm in their determination to crush out the lawlessness prevailing in that section.—They disdained disguise and carried out the mandates of Judge Lynch in broad daylight, except in the case of Brown, who was executed at midnight.

**State News.**

Mr. S. Nelson Simpson, of Lucketts, London county, who disappeared on January 11th, has not been heard of since. It has been determined to remove the remains of Jefferson Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for interment on May 30, Confederate Memorial Day. Lieut. Camp, Confederate Veterans have been given charge of the arrangements.

On Tuesday, as guards were moving the convicts to their place of work on the new Farmville railroad, near Covington, one of them made a break for liberty and was fired upon by the guard, the shot killing him after a few hours' suffering.

Perhaps the oldest democrat now living is Edward Embrey, who resides near Pine View, in the lower part of Fauquier county. Mr. Embrey claims to have reached his 107th birthday on the 12th of last June. He will attend the inauguration of President Cleveland, and Congressman E. E. Meredith will endeavor to give him a special seat on the platform from which Mr. Cleveland will deliver his inaugural address.

Gov. Blenden, a Freeholder and ex-Confederate soldier who formerly resided in London county, Virginia, now living in New Orleans, was presented one day last week with four children at a birth. The *Progress* says Blenden went through the war with Lee's brigade and was wounded twice, but not the alarms of war nor the dangers of battle so much as his age did this recent marital experience. He was notified in the ordinary course of events that there was a baby in the house. Fifteen minutes later a similar message was brought to him. Twice more were the tidings repeated, and the veteran walked to his bed in fear and trembling, wondering what fate laid in store for him. But that was all. There were three girls and one boy. One of the girls, the third, was born dead, so there were only three little heads in a row in the bed where the mother lay.

Edna Morgan, a colored desperado of Kent County and southwest Virginia, was killed last Wednesday at Hubbard Springs, in Lee county. Morgan and his allies entered the village for the purpose of killing a merchant named Noe, whom they charged with consulting detectives. Charles Wheeler, commercial representative of Stephen, Putney & Co., of Richmond, happened to be in the village and narrowly escaped being shot down by the murderers, who took him to be a detective. His life was saved by James Richmond, nephew of ex-Congressman Richmond, who appeared at a timely moment and shot Morgan. Morgan was killed by one of the Noe party on the road to the house, two Winchester bullets penetrating his body. After he was shot his friends paraded the street, defiantly and threateningly.

**EXCHANGE NOTES.**

Stanton Dispatch: Throughout this section the crop of Irish potatoes have been greatly damaged by freezing, even in the hills where they were deemed safe. Commissioner of Agriculture, Thos. Whitehead, says he has heard that Irish potatoes are put into boiling salt water and then cooked in hot milk. Major Alston, Kinet says he has tried this plan at his home and that they were really very tasty.

Harrisonburg Free Press: Mr. Mike Brown brought to this city on Monday morning at 12 o'clock, a curiously shaped two perfectly formed pigs, having one head. The two bodies, having four legs each, and each one having almost the shoulders, and each one having the head, and there the transformation of the two into one takes place. The head consists of two eyes, and in fact, resembles the head of an ordinary pig. Considerable interest was manifested in this "variety of nature," and it is a pity that the life of the pig could not have been preserved—it having died just before, or immediately after birth. We understand that Dr. Myers, the veterinary surgeon, will preserve the curiosity in a jar.

While we have read about, and listened to the stories told of the wonderful cures supposed to have been effected by applying ammoniac to the wounds made by poisonous snakes, mad dogs and other animals, we have never considered them as worthy and the invention of persons who are prone to believe in miraculous events. We have also seen, examined and armed some of these poison-absorbing stones but never discovered anything remarkable about them. Most of these stones are some form of carbonate of lime, such as calcareous tufa, chalk or coral, and when very dry they will adhere to the moist surface of a wound and absorb blood or moisture therefrom. One remarkable and very noted madstone seen many years ago was nothing more than a polished piece of lignite, but the sender assured us that it had been the means of saving many an unfortunate life. A piece of dry, hard brick or half-burned limestone is as good a madstone as can be found anywhere.—*Exchange*.

She is Black One Year and White the Next.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat. CANTON, Miss., Jan. 26.—A woman appeared on the streets here yesterday who attracted much attention. She had a perfectly white face and hands and a perfectly black body with the features of a negro. The woman said that she was born black and remained so until she was fifteen years old, when she suddenly turned white remaining so for one year, when she turned black again. Since that time she is alternately white and black not alone in spots, but changes color entirely. She is fairly intelligent, and says she never had a spell of sickness and has never taken a dose of medicine. She lives near Sallis Station, on the Canton and Aberdeen road. She says she cannot stand the sun at all and wears a double veil and heavy gloves. She says if the sun shines on her skin for one minute it causes it to blister at once. She has been examined by physicians who are unable to account for the change in her color.

To My Friend, Hon. Ash Cantrath, who wrote that he thought I was an "early bird," applying for a position under Cleveland.

Dear Ash, I am an "early bird." And now alas "Cleveland" controls. I'll not let other birds get worms And leave me watching holes.

I did that once when "Cleveland" went in, I'll go for all that squirms. For you and I both know d-n well, That there's more birds than worms.

WILL H. HAYS.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**

QUESTIONS WHILE ALL LIFE LASTS. Use Piso's Cure for Consumption. One bottle in time. Sold by druggists.

**CASTORIA**

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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